

**The Times-Dispatch**  
DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.  
Business Office, 116 E. Main Street.  
Telephone, 140.  
Editorial Department, 138.  
Circulation Department, 138.  
Washington Bureau, 601 14th St., N. W.  
New York Bureau, 100 N. W. 11th St.  
Petersburg Bureau, No. 9 W. Tabb St.  
By Mail, One Six Three One  
Postage Paid, Year, 10 Cents  
Daily, without Sunday, 10 Cents  
Daily, with Sunday, 15 Cents  
Sunday only, 5 Cents  
Yearly Subscriptions Payable in Advance.  
Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

**Ornament is but the gilded shore to a most dangerous sea.**  
—Merchant of Venice.

**The Mortgage Tax in New York.**

The New York Herald has been trying to make the "men at Albany" understand that any tax upon a mortgage is necessarily and distinctly double taxation, and that while it pretends to tax the creditor, it really taxes the debtor.

"The lender," says the Herald, "can invest his money in other forms or send it out of the State. It is the lender, not the borrower, who dictates terms, and the capitalist will only lend his money on real estate at rates enough higher to offset the tax."

We have been trying very hard to impress these simple facts upon the lawmakers of Virginia, but it is hard to move them. Whenever the question is raised a cry is raised against the "bloated bondholder," and there the matter ends. The man who borrows money on his real estate pays on the full assessed value of the property, but that makes no difference; the mortgage must be taxed also, for no guilty money-lender must be allowed to escape, even if somebody else does pay his taxes for him. Of course, the money-lender adds the tax rate to the interest rate, and the borrower pays it; but he must be taxed, no matter upon whom the burden falls.

The Herald, in continuing the discussion, says:

"The law in this way bears particularly hard upon persons of moderate means, who invest their savings in real estate. To begin with, the property is fully taxed at its face value. If part of this is raised by mortgage and the mortgage is taxed, there is a clear case of double taxation, and it is paid by borrowers in an increased rate of interest and by tenants in a higher rental out of the State, to restrict building operations, and put a check to progress."

That is the argument which The Times-Dispatch has been employing for years, and many borrowers have protested against the double tax; but the mortgage tax remains, and is likely to remain, through prejudice. But that does not alter the fact that the whole system is false. The State has no right to tax the subject more than once in the same year. What she should do is to have all real estate within her borders assessed at its fair market value, and tax it once upon that basis. But when that is done, she has no right to tax any debt which may stand against any parcel of real estate. Double taxation is an abomination. It cannot be justified, and it ought not to be tolerated. Every such act on the part of the State breeds discontent and encourages tax dodging.

**Settling Accounts.**

We have recently read with interest a communication in one of our exchanges on the subject of collecting bad debts. In which the writer says that a dishonest debtor should not be protected by a law and that there should be shown no consideration for "his feelings." The case is cited of a man who had failed to pay for his wedding suit. "Such a man," says the writer, "was not only acting in bad faith with his tailor, but also with the woman he married, for what right has a man to marry who is not even able to pay for his wedding clothes?"

"There are thousands of people in this city," he goes on, "who are endeavoring to escape honest debts at the expense of tradesmen and relatives and friends upon whom they have no moral claim whatever. It is certainly expediting to see a fellow splurging around at the expense of your hard-earned money, enjoying things you do not feel able to afford yourself. Why the law protects this class of people seems strange."

"Florists, tailors, cab companies, hatters, shoe sellers and even poor washwomen are the victims of this thieving set, and are shrewdly led into supplying their oftentimes at great denial and hardship. This class of debtors, who know full well that they have no prospect of paying for luxuries when they buy them, should be held up to the ridicule of public sentiment in the dearest manner. The man or woman who lies to steal is doubly a thief, and that is what this dishonesty veneered with respectability means."

The man who deliberately contracts a debt which he knows he will never pay is worse than an ordinary thief, for, in addition to the theft, he commits a breach of confidence, and no consideration should be shown him. But we introduce the subject by way of giving a word of gentle reminder to those who are honest, but careless about settling their accounts. There are many good men and women in Richmond whose honesty could not be questioned, who are able and willing, and who intend to pay every just debt which they owe, but who make the collector wait on their convenience. The collector calls with his monthly bill, and because they are busy at the time, or because they have other immediate needs for the cash in bank, or for some other excuse, they turn him away and tell him to call again, and may make him call two or

three times before they finally settle. Yet if the collector should give any sign of protest, they would become greatly offended and tell him that "he would not be troubled with any more bills on their account."

"That is not exactly dishonest, but it is unfair. Collections in Richmond are usually by the month, and when a bill is contracted it is with the tacit understanding that settlement will be made within thirty days. Therefore, unless there is an agreement to the contrary, every person who runs a store account should make it a point to provide money for pay day. When the account is due the money belongs to the merchant, and the debtor has no moral right to keep him waiting, except by agreement."

There is another side to the question. The man who makes it a point to pay his bills promptly may count on getting the best service and the lowest price. There is always brisk competition for his trade.

**The Injury of Lawlessness.**

The Birmingham News agrees with The Times-Dispatch that lynching does not prevent crime, but tends to increase crime by rallying the lawless element and creating contempt of law. It also agrees with us that frequent lynchings in the South have retarded Southern progress.

"It is true," says our contemporary, "the South has made remarkable industrial and commercial development during the last decade or two. But that was in spite of lynchings and other lawlessness. The great resources of the South were so inviting that progress necessarily followed. With the abolition of lynching, however, that progress would have been even greater."

"But that," says the News, in conclusion, "is the mercenary side of the proposition. There is a more far-reaching side—the moral side—in which is involved the proposition of a higher civilization. Lynching not only fails to stop crime, but it encourages and increases crime, thereby lowering standards of civilization and blocking progress in higher citizenship, while to a large extent retarding material advancement. It will be a great day for the South when all its citizens realize this."

The best element of the Southern people do realize it, and are taking a manly stand against lynching. The press of the South is well-nigh unanimous in opposition to it. Almost every paper of any respectability holds the views expressed by the Birmingham News, and the press is fairly representative of public sentiment. Recently there was a lynching in Elvora county, Alabama, whereupon the bar association of the county met and adopted resolutions to the effect that the lynching was "nothing less than murder in its vilest form" and was "destructive of all law and order, as well as of the great and saving principles of Christianity," and it urged all "law-abiding citizens of the county to co-operate with the bar association in quenching at once this unlawful and awful spirit of taking the life of a human being without a trial under the forms of law."

The better sentiment is growing stronger each year, and by and by it will prevail. It must prevail, or the mob will rule. There can be no middle ground.

However, let it be remarked, in conclusion, that this sort of lawlessness is not peculiar to the South, as the news from Springfield, Ohio, abundantly testifies.

**Editors As Office-Seekers.**

The sensational quarrel between Editor John Temple Graves and Manager Charles Daniel, of the Atlanta News, has disgusted Southern people, and Southern newspapers have not failed to express themselves plainly. When it was rumored that the two belligerents were about to get together the Charleston News and Courier asked why not let them do so. "There is absolutely no danger to either in any encounter that might occur," said our Charleston contemporary, "but if both should be killed it would be greatly to the advantage of Georgia."

The Nashville American says in the same connection that what these editors want is advertising, and that it seems to be characteristic of Georgia editors to discuss themselves.

Mr. Graves is running for office, and used the paper which he edited to promote his candidacy. At the same time the Constitution is using its columns to advance and promote the candidacy of its editor, Mr. Howell, for Governor, and the Journal is running Mr. Hoke Smith against Mr. Howell.

That sort of thing is bad for Georgia journalism, no matter who the candidates may be. The editor has the same right that citizens in other professions have to run for office, but when he does so he ought to quit newspapering. At least he should not use his own columns to boom himself for office. The editor of a newspaper should keep himself free from all sorts of entanglements, political and otherwise, for thus only can his opinions have the full force of a disinterested champion.

**Kentucky's Geological Survey.**

Two years ago the Legislature of Kentucky re-established the State geological survey. Under the former law, we learn from the Courier-Journal, its investigation was made by counties or districts, which involved the study of all the formations as matter of geological detail, without special reference to their economic or commercial value. Under the present law the investigation is made with regard to subjects, as, for instance, by study and report of oil and gas areas, zinc, lead or fluor spar deposits and other specific substances desirable for development.

Under the former survey the State had been thoroughly explored and its geological structure accurately defined and mapped so as to show the extent of coal fields and the deposits of other minerals. The present system is in the natural order of progress toward the more thorough exhibit of geological work of Kentucky. The reports of Professor C. J. Norwood, director of the survey, say the Courier-Journal, shows that much valuable information has been obtained in regard to many important sub-

jects, especially regarding the extent of oil and gas area. Under the direction of the survey the stratification of all the oil fields has been defined and the borings of wells accurately tabulated, so that there is no excuse for boring in localities promising no returns. Other reports relate to the study made by the survey of zinc and lead deposits of the State, resulting in the discovery of large deposits in eight or ten counties more extensive in area than the celebrated Jipin District in Missouri.

Still another important work was done in conjunction with the United States Geological survey in giving the correct topography of a large portion of Eastern Kentucky, with the streams, roads, residences and other local features noted, and the exact location of the county by contours. This work has now been resumed and 517 miles of new area have been surveyed. For this work Kentucky has made an appropriation of \$25,000, and the Courier-Journal thinks that the money has been well expended.

It is strange that Virginia gives so little attention to this subject. There has been no geological survey in this State, in more than fifty years. There never was a complete survey, and we have no accurate knowledge of our mineral deposits. We sincerely hope that the General Assembly will make a small appropriation to begin this work at the earliest moment. Money thus expended will not by any manner of means be thrown away, but will be as a first-class investment and will yield the State rich returns.

**The Demand For a Two-Cent Rate.**

There is a growing demand in various parts of the country for a two-cent railroad fare. As is well known, Ohio recently enacted a law limiting the passenger charges within the State to a maximum rate of two cents a mile. The act goes into effect on March 10th, and it has been stated that the principal lines in the State will give the new rate a trial and refrain from attacking it in the courts.

New York already enjoys a two-cent rate. The question is under consideration in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan and several other States, and the important newspapers of such States are vigorously advocating either legislation reducing the fare to the basis specified or voluntary action by the roads in advance of what they deem to be inevitable governmental action.

The Philadelphia Press says that "there is a widespread feeling in Pennsylvania that a two-cent rate should be established here, as it already exists in New York." The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says that these passenger rate bills are significant of a deep and growing sentiment and advises the main lines of its State to make the proper concession of their own motion.

But the most significant thing of all is that the New Haven Road, the principal system of Connecticut, has announced a voluntary reduction to a two-cent rate on the Berkshire division, with the probability of extending the reduction to other divisions, if not throughout the entire system.

It must be remembered, however, that conditions in New York and Connecticut are quite different from those existing in Virginia. Railroads running through territory that is densely populated, with thriving towns every fifteen or twenty miles, can afford to haul passengers at a much lower rate than roads which run through territory that is sparsely settled. The New Haven Road has reduced the rate because the managers believe it will pay to do so.

The Toole ten-hour lobar bill, which caused such a stir in the South Carolina Legislature, was defeated in the closing days by a vote of 47 to 56. The bill provided:

"Ten hours shall constitute a day's work, or sixty hours a week's work, in all manufacturing, mechanical, or other establishments in the State of South Carolina for all operatives and employees, except engineers, firemen, watchmen, mechanics, teamsters, yard employees and clerical force, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any of the employees in the aforesaid manufacturing establishments from engaging to work, or working, such time in addition, not to exceed 16 hours per week, as may be necessary to make up for lost time caused by accident or other unavoidable circumstances, or to prevent all such employees working such additional time as may be necessary to clean up and make necessary repairs or changes in the machinery."

The bill which was intended mainly for the benefit of women and children, who work in the cotton mills had been introduced in 1904 and again in 1905. In the first year the vote stood 25 to 91; in the second 41 to 55. It would appear from this that sentiment in its favor is growing. It is said that thirty thousand children under fifteen years of age and thirty-five thousand women are now working eleven hours a day in the mills of the State.

Kaiser William celebrated the anniversary of his silver wedding on the day that his son took a wife. The Kaiser is now old enough to be less impetuous.

The first month of spring finds the flowers hidden under a blanket of snow. Spring poets will, therefore, be a little backward this year.

No, Mary Loeth, "liquidation in Wall Street" does not mean that they are squeezing water out of the stocks.

If you know of anything that ought to be investigated, now is the time to hold up your hands.

The United States Steel Corporation seems to be something of a strike-buster itself.

Ohio has not only a two-cent rate, but an up-to-date race problem.

Russia is going to build a new navy. Wonder what nation will capture it?

But Not Her Last.

"Nelle got her divorce yesterday."

"Why, goodness me! She had sued for it before I left, two years ago."

"Oh, that was her first divorce, this is her latest."—Houston Post.

**Arclay**  
A  
Clothes  
Shrink  
Quarter  
Size  
**ARROW**  
15 Cents each, 2 for 25 Cents  
OLIVET, PEABODY & CO  
Makers of Cloth and Men's Shirts.

**THIS DAY IN HISTORY**  
March 1st.

- 503 B. C.—Valerius Publicola pronounced the first oration over the body of Junius Brutus which was the first institution of that generous tribute to the memory of the virtuous dead.
- 1564—Sir Walter Raleigh was executed. Some twelve years previous it had been used there, but the burning of the city by the Poles suspended it.
- 1689—The edict of Nantes was ordered to be taken off by William, Prince of Orange.
- 1711—The Spectator, a daily critical, satirical and literary paper, made its appearance in London, under the conduct of Addison and Steele, principally with the avowed object of the master spirits of the day, and had a reputation which has never been equaled by any other periodical.
- 1805—William Hull appointed the first Governor of Michigan.
- 1817—Treaty of Chaumont, between Austria, Russia and Great Britain, against Napoleon.
- 1818—Napoleon landed at Frejus, in France, from Elba, and resumed the throne.
- 1830—The first one-cent daily newspaper in the United States issued in Philadelphia.
- 1865—The \$500,000,000 loan bill passed the United States Senate.
- 1875—The House adopted the so-called "Cullum bill," which provided for the removal of the members of the military and naval forces from the lines of the Mahdi's troops that had surrounded him, and reached Egypt.
- 1894—Bland's memorial bill, providing for the coinage of silver, passed in the House by a vote of 150 to 100.
- 1895—A warship sent to Honduras to enforce the punishment of the murderer of Charles W. Renton, an American planter.

**Merely Joking.**

Just the Thing.—"Well," said the chronic office-seeker, "my friend Bigby has been elected Governor." "Yes," said Smartley. "Yes, he's got there. Now, I want to send him some flowers. What kind would you suggest?" "Forget-me-nots," Philadelphia Press.

Both.—Jim: "How did you fall in love with her?" "Is she pretty or is she rich?" Jack: "Neither." "She's pretty," said Pittsburg Gazette.

Valuable.—Black: "Are there any valuable heirlooms in your family?" White: "Yes; two great-uncles and a grand-aunt. They're all rich."—Detroit Free Press.

Exposing the Senator.—"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," said the man who quotes. "Yes," answered Senator Sorbuson, "but a little more knowledge than that a queer publisher happens to know about you."—Washington Star.

Too Much.—"It's impossible to have too much of a good thing," said the thoughtful thinker. "Oh, I don't know," rejoined the contrary person. "Materialism is a good thing, but what the law does to a bigamist is plenty."—Chicago News.

Langley's Flying Machine.

Professor Langley never lost faith in the possibilities of his machine, and he attributed the failure to the fact that the machine caught on the track from which it was launched by a powerful wind. The machine has since been restored and is now at the Smithsonian Institution, where some of the scientists who assisted Professor Langley have early work been at work on it and are said to have reached a point where they are prepared to try to fly again. It is an interesting coincidence that the subject of the machine was discussed in the debate in the House to-day.

It is believed Dr. Langley had been interested in aerial flight. This subject he took up seriously in 1883, two years after the death of the late Smithsonian Institution, and in 1891 he published his "Experiments in Aerodynamics," followed in 1893 by "The Internal Work of Matter."

Both of these papers were based on numerous experiments and satisfied him of the possibility of mechanical flight. He began and for several years carried on the actual construction of flying machines based on the principles he had developed from his studies. He was not only a practical success, but he was, for the first time, it is believed, in his hands, aeroplanes, wholly without gas, and he was able to make several free flights of over a half-mile each. These have since been repeated, and the machine, being by actual experiment that a body can be driven through the air it is sustained by it.—New York Tribune.

Defeat of Torrens System.

The Virginia Legislature has deemed it wise to defeat the Torrens system of land registration by an overwhelming majority. Legislation has been carried on by Eugene Massie, who has carried on a brilliant fight in its behalf, accepts the result of their deliberations graciously, but says he has no objection to the bill still will work in the interest of the measure. He believes it will ultimately be adopted.

Delegate Massie has done a splendid work for his constituents in his adoption, taken by part of the State press, and a number of the trade organizations of the State, is due entirely to his efforts. He has no more to do with the system really means. This work will have to be continued and we are glad to hear Mr. Massie say that he will renew the fight, because we believe it will be a good thing for the State, and that when the people fully realize all of its advantages they will receive from such a law the best and a universal demand for the Torrens system being adopted.—Roanoke Times.

The vote in the House of Delegates the other day in favor of the Torrens system was such a decisive nature as to show conclusively that the present Legislature has no more to do with the Torrens system in our present methods of land registry. By such action, we believe, the House signally failed to recognize the strong drift of public sentiment in favor of the movement.—Lynchburg News.

Obedience in School.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch conducts an educational page in each Sunday's edition of that paper, and it is devoted to a discussion of the subject of education. Every branch is treated and the page is always readable and profitable. The current issue contains some food for thought for the teachers in the State, on the subject of obedience. The Times-Dispatch in commenting on this says:

"If our schools do not teach the lesson of obedience and instill the spirit of obedience in the pupils, our school system is a failure, no matter how well it accomplishes in the way of mental instruction. Obedience is the foundation stone of character, of society and of government. It is an axiom of military discipline that no man is fit to be a commander until he has learned to obey. It is the spirit of obedience that makes a government possible, for government is of the people, and unless there is willing submission, no system of law can be enforced."—Roanoke Times.

**Voice of the People**  
To Erect New Plant.  
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—Our attention has been called to a paragraph which appeared in your issue of Friday, February 23d, page 7, near the foot of column 5, in which the head, "Enlarged Manufacturing Plant."

The paragraph commences as follows: "The Richmond Foundry and Manufacturing Company, formerly the Asa Snyder Company, has secured quarters out on the Hermitage Road, etc., etc."

We could not not account for the mistake, but we have since learned that there is a company, recently organized, which has adopted a name (The Richmond Foundry and Manufacturing Co.) and now running with ours; and a member of which company is named Asa Snyder.

We trust you will be so kind as to publish the following corrections:

Never in our existence have we been in any way connected with the Asa Snyder Company, and we are sorry to hear that Mr. Asa Snyder is said to be now a member. Nor are we the successors of either of these companies.

Our company was organized in April, 1902, by Messrs. J. Scott Parish, J. Stuart Reynolds, J. B. Elam, E. A. Hoeh and Arthur C. W. Smith, Jr., and we have since organized a new company in conjunction with Mr. W. J. Anderson and Mr. R. G. Reynolds, under the name of the Richmond Foundry and Manufacturing Co., incorporated, and we are about to erect the plant on ground opposite the plant of the Virginia Railway.

Yours very truly,  
THE RICHMOND FOUNDRY & MANUFACTURING CO.,  
By Arthur Scrivener, President,  
Richmond, Va.

**Hints to the Legislature.**

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—I hope you will oppose the bill of separating the school funds. Any class of law is dangerous. If this bill passes the next move will be to separate the white school funds. It is a fact that many of our white schools are run for the benefit of a class who pay little or no taxes. I know of schools that would not be run one week if they had to depend on the taxes paid by the patrons. As a rule, the majority of the money to public schools, at least, is opposed to a political winner. I do think we should abolish the high schools. It was never the intention of the framers of our constitution to give a free education to give a classical or collegiate education, and as a general rule the children of the high school are generally those of parents who are able to give them the full advantage of all the money that is to be given to the high schools. It is to abolish the high schools and give more attention to the primary grades, for as a rule the majority of our children cannot be spared from the aid of supporting the family long enough to go through the high school.

While would you let me make a suggestion along the line of assessment for the State? Give the tax collector the power to demand of insurance companies the amount of insurance parties are carrying on real and personal property and require that all policies be taken out at least two-thirds of the face value of the insurance policy; and no insurance company shall pay, in case of loss, more than the amount of the policy. This will give said commissioners authority to demand of any bank officer the right to see their books as to the amount to any individual, and as a result of the money. Not the first, but for thirty days either way.

Now, one more thought, and I am through. Give the tax collector the right to call on any manufacturer for total amount of stock carried during the preceding year and allow the said collector to take the stock at its value on basis. I know of plants whose holding any month except the 1st of February will quadruple the said month. Hoping the Legislature will make use of the officers who serve the people subject to popular election, I close.

VOTER.

**Pay the School Trustees.**

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—Among the many needs for the advancement of rural education there is one which I consider of paramount importance which has not been touched upon: That of paying our school trustees. The salary of a school trustee, other than clerk, is \$5. Some claim that this amount is ample pay for the work done. In some instances this is true, in many it is not. In all it ought not to be.

The district school boards have practically absolute control of all school funds, including employment of teachers, building and improving school-houses, furnishing books to indigent children, etc. For positions of this kind we want men who are making a success in private business. It is natural and right that such men should be paid for their private business before they do public welfare. Must we censure them if they refuse to accept positions as trustees when it means a pecuniary loss for them to do so? Do we want the man for school trustee who would be induced to accept the position of trustee by the fact that he would receive once a year? We might well consider these questions.

For illustration, the writer has in mind two trustees who are now serving at an actual loss of about \$2 a day, for every day engaged upon school work. The man who has been two men at least \$2 better off every time they can do away with a meeting of the board. The chairman is the only individual member of the board who can call a meeting, and it is manifestly against his interest to do so. Hence the chairman of the board is left to the clerk or to the personal sacrifice of these two men. It would be helpful for the trustees to visit the schools, but can we expect it of them?

It is generally conceded that our main

**FOOD OR STIMULANT.**

Ask your doctor if when he orders a patient to drink lots of pure milk he advises the addition of a large quantity of whiskey. He'll tell you "no" very emphatically. Yet there are people who, when ordered to get Scott's Emulsion, will accept some wine, cordial or extract of cod liver oil and think it is the same thing or better. If you want and need cod liver oil in its best, purest and most easily digested form, get Scott's Emulsion. If you want whiskey, that's another matter, but don't look for the same results.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

**Biscuits Made**  
Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.  
Royal Baking Powder helps the housewife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.  
Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

**THE MARSHALL HOME NOT TO BE BOUGHT**  
Finance Committee Turns Down the Request of the School Board.

At a late hour Tuesday night, the Council Committee on Finance, after having practically disposed of the budget, took up the request of the School Board that provision be made for the purchase of the old John Marshall homestead and other Marshall Street property for the use of the new high school.

The subject was discussed in all its phases, and the committee finally decided not to include the purchase price in the budget, but to recommend to the council that the property be not purchased and that the School Board be instructed to proceed with the building of the high school with the Clay Street frontage as heretofore agreed upon.

**MAY BE A GREAT FIGHT.**

Hon. E. W. Hubbard Will Run For Judge If Place Is Created.

Hon. Edmund W. Hubbard, of Buckingham, arrived in the city last night and announced that in the event the new judicial circuit bill now in the House shall pass, creating an additional circuit out of the counties of Nelson, Amherst, Buckingham and Fluvanna, he will be a candidate for the judgeship.

Mr. Hubbard's is the only definite announcement, but the field is expected to be full of aspirants, if the bill becomes law. The names of those who are expected to run are: Hon. Bennett T. Gordon, of Loving; Messrs. Landon Scott and W. K. Allen, of Amherst, have already been mentioned, and there is talk of former County Judge Moss, of Buckingham, and Mr. Paul Pettit, of Fluvanna.

The people and bar of the counties named are much interested in the new circuit, and the passage of the bill in its present shape would make no great surprise.

**MAY BE MR. JAMES.**

Former Danville Senator Mentioned For Fisheries Board.

Changes came now and then on the political chess-board, but the final plays are made and it is believed at this time, that the following gentlemen will constitute the new Board of Fisheries, shortly to be named by Governor Swanson:

Chairman, Mr. McDonald Lee, of Sanctuary; Secretary, Honorable S. Wilkins Matthews, of Accomac; Honorable R. A. James, of Danville, Senator George B. Keelz, of Richmond, and former Senator Bland Massie, of Nelson.

The name of Mr. James was only mentioned yesterday, as a close friend of the Governor; editor and owner of the Danville Register and a former State senator. Dr. Moore, of Northampton, between whom, and Mr. Matthews, there was a warm fight for secretary, will, it is understood, take the place of Mr. Swanson's staff, as surgeon-general with the rank of Colonel. There is a bill pending in the Senate, which has already passed the House, providing that the chairman shall name the secretary, subject to confirmation by the board.

**Counsel to Receive Budget.**

In response to a request signed by Councilmen Pollard, Ellett, Lee, Spence and Pollock, President Robert L. Peters yesterday called a special meeting of the Council, to meet to-morrow night at 8 o'clock, to receive the budget for 1906 from the Finance Committee. Under the new Constitution, the council cannot take action on the budget until the Finance Committee has reported. It has laid on the table at least three days. The document will therefore simply be received and laid on the table until Monday night. The council will not be in session to-morrow night over ten minutes.

**Wood's Seeds.**

**Alfalfa Seed**  
**INOCULATED**  
**Ready For Sowing.**

Inoculation makes it possible to grow Alfalfa where it could not be grown before.

It supplies the bacteria necessary for the best growth and development of this valuable crop.

Alfalfa once well established lasts for years, yielding large and continuous cuttings of the best and most nutritious hay. Price of seed quoted on request.

Wood's 1906 Seed Book tells all about inoculated seeds, both for the Garden and Farm. Mailed free. Write for prices.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen, RICHMOND, - VIRGINIA.

We can also supply inoculated Garden Peas, Snap Beans, Clovers, Cow Peas, etc. Write for prices.

A. L. O. R.